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BY
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The gemus Muranesox was taken as the type of a family by Professor Cope in his "Observations on the systematic relations of fishes," but without any indication of his reasons for, considering it as such. The only information conreyed by him was that contained in the following synopsis:

1. Palatopterygoid arch completed ; pectoral fins

Congrida.
2. Palatopterygoid areh represented by incomplete pterygoid ; premaxillaries more widely separated
$\{$ Auguillide.
\{ Muranesocida.
The characters thus indicated prove on comparison of the several types to be neitherapplicable nor distinctive. Murcenesox appears nevertheless to represent a distinct family most nearly related to the Congride and whose characteristics are here given. These, however, minst (as in the descriptions of other families) be regarded as simply provisional, and to be confirmed or modified by comparison with the characteristics of other genera. Whether any other genera belong to the family ean not be definitely ascertained till their anatomy is known.

## MURæNESOCIDE.

Family synonyms.
Murenesocidre Cope, Proc. Am. Ass. Adn. Sc., 1871, p. 334, 1872.
Muranesocida (iill, Arrangement Fam. Fishes, p. 20, 1872.
Congride gen Kaup ct al.
Congroidei gen Bleeker.
Murænide gen Günther et al.

## Subfanily synonyms.

Murenesocina Giuther Cat. Fishes B. M., v. 8, 1. 20, 1870.
Congriformes murenesoces Bleeker, Atlas Ich. Int. Neerland., v. 1, p. 19, 1864.
Murenesocine Jordan \& Gilbert, Syn. Fishes, N. A., P. 357, $18 \div 2$.

## Diagnosis.

Enchelycephalous Apodals with the tongue not free, the branchios$t_{\text {egal membrane connecting the opposite sides below, the epipharyngeals }}$ reduced to one pair, and the hypopharyngeals linguiform and encroaching on the fourth branchial arch.

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## Iescription.

Body typically anguilliform, with the caudal portion or tail moderately attenuated backwards, and with the anus in the anterior half of the length.

Scales absent.
Lateral line distinct, nearer the back than abdomen in front, about midway between the two for most of its length.

Icud compressed, elongate, attenuate forwards, with all the bones invested in the skin.

Eyes within the auterior half of the head's length, entirely lateral, moderate, and covered by thin skin.

Nostrils lateral; the posterior considerably in allance of the eje, patulous, but with a raised border; the anterior tubiform and nearer the front of the snout than eye.

Mouth with the cleft deep and extending beyond the eyes.
Jaws rather slender; maxillines remote from the front of the anteal, . with the clasping processes feeble and appressed only to the lower portion of the anteal in front of the posterior nostrils and far behind its head; each ramus has a broad horizontal ledge-like expansion behind under the orbits and is correspondingly denressed from above, and thence becomes compressed aud dilated iuto oar-like expansions, overlapping and closely appressed to the lower jaw ; mandible with the rami elongated and slender; each deutary has a well-developed coronoid and constitutes most of the ramus; the articular is exceedingly contracted and developed only as a posterior eap to the dentary round the articular condyle.

Teeth well dereloped, especially on the front aud median line of the anteal; generally in three rows on the anteal and ledge of each maxilline, and with the teetli of the median row more or less enlarged; also generally in three rows on each dentary, and with the teeth of the mediau row enlarged.

Lips undeveloped.
Tongue rudimentary, not free.
Opercular apparatus moderately developed ; operculum oblong and thin; suboperculum simulating a branchiostegal; interoperculum moderate, and mostly overlapped by the preoperculum ; preoperculum well developed, but excavated by muciferous pores.

Branchiotremes in front of or lower than the inferior rays of the pectorals, rather large, and with the membrane in front emarginated by a deep simus.

Branchiostegals in considerable number (about 17 to 23 pairs), extending along the ceratohyals and epilyals, and with the branchiostegal membrane well developed and connecting the bones of the opposite sides; the ray's moderately bowed.

Dorsal, anal, and caudal conthent in one uninterrupted fin, with the
rays readily perceptible through the thin skin; dorsal commeneing nearly above or in advance of the basis of the pectorals; anal commencing immediately behind the ams; caudal prominent.

Pectorals well developed, nearer the breast than baek, with the rays distiuct.

Branchial arches nearls complete, with well-dereloped glossohyal and long slender urohyal,* but with first and second basibranchials only ossified; the hypobranchials of the first three arches well developed and ossified, of the fourth and fifth suppressed; ceratobranchials and epibranchials of four pairs ossified; pharyngobranchials of first arch, rudimentary ; of second, moderate; of third, expanded and conneeted also with fourth; of fourth, $\dagger$ developed as lamelliform epipharyngeals covered with cardiform teeth; hypopharyugeals elongated linguiform bones corered with cardiform teeth and dislocated so as to eover the basal portion of the ceratohyals of the fourth pair.
Interbranchial slits extended.
The characters which appear to distinguish the Murenesoces best from the Anguillids and Congrids or Leptocephalids are the low position on the hyomandibular of the condyle for the operculum; the slender branchial arches and the development and position of the hypopharyngeals and epipharyngeals; the union of the opposite branchiostegals by the inferior branchiostegal membrane, and the want of freedom of the tongne. Whether the other genera that have been closely associated with Mu renesox (Hoplunnis, Oxyconger, Neoconger, Nettastoma, and Saurenchelys) are related to the family ean only be determined by an examination of their skeletons. The species combined under the name Murcenesox are the ouly ones certainly possessed of the characters provisionally assigned to the family. The speeies generally united under the generic desiguatiou differ considerably, and hare been distributed by Dr. Bleeker under two genera. It will be conrenient at least to recognize them as subgenera, but a seetion not yet isolated, distiuguished by the simply conic teeth, is as worthy of distinct rank as the two already named. Three sections of generic or subgeneric rank may therefore be recognized, viz:

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Typo M. cinerens (l'orsk).
Murenesocids with enlarged tricuspidate cultrate and acute teeth along the middle of the vomer (anteal) and compressed cultrate acute teeth in the middle row of the mandible.
2. Cynoponticus Costa, Fanna Napol. = Brachyconger, Bleeker Atlas Ieh. Nérland. Ind., v. 4, p. 19, 1864.
Type C. savanua (Cuv.).
Muranesocids with enlarged tricuspidate, bluntly edged teeth along the middle of the vomer and little compressed bluntly edged and trun cated teeth in the middle row of the mandible.
3. Congresox Gill $=$ Murenesox sp., M'Clelland, Bleeker et al.

Type C. talabon $=$ Conger talabon Cuv.
Murenesocids with enlarged and mostly acntely conic slender teethalong the middle of the vomer and similar teeth in the middle row of the mandible.

I have examined crania of Murcnesox* and Cynoponticus, but not one of Congresox. The first two genera differ in details but are much alike in cranial characteristics, and (contrary to the generic diagnosis of Bleeker) differ very slightly and only in degree in the contraction of the anteal behind its head.

* That of the Murabesox (M. cincreus) is imperfeet and broken behind.


[^0]:    * The basal half of the urohyal is invested in the membrane between the opposite branchiostegal arches, and from the lower surface, at the place of emergence upwards from the membrane, arises the ligament connecting with the anterior points of the scapular arch.
    $\dagger$ It is inferred that the dentigerons epipharyngeal is the fourth pharyngobranchial, from the fact that it is the fourth pharyngobranchial or second epipharyngeal which is the largest in the Anguillide. In that case it is the the third pharyngobrauchial which has widened and developed a process for the fourth epibranchial in Muraresox, while the epipharyngeal is entirely dislocated from its normal position and its base of attachment transferred to the second epibranchial and third pharyngobranchial.

